

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.
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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

We have received from the author a book entitled "Some Political Writings," by R. Devereux Doyle, Bachelor of Law in the University of Virginia, and member for Virginia of the National committee of the Free Trade League of America.

The author in this little work discusses the subjects of centralization, inflation, the Democratic attitude towards the position of the Federal Government in respect to the States, the tariff and various other prominent and interesting political topics of the day. All are treated from a Democratic standpoint with the exception of the tariff. This the author discusses from the standpoint, not of a tariff reformer, as that term is generally understood, but of a free trader, who believes that free trade is the only policy for any country, and especially Christian countries, to pursue.

The various subjects are all thoroughly and ably treated, and the book can be read with pleasure and instruction by anyone seeking light upon the questions now uppermost in the public mind.

President Harrison seems to overlook entirely the fact that unless the Sherman Silver law is repealed during his administration the finances of the country will be left in a much more woful condition than they were when he found them. The New York Commercial Bulletin makes a good point, and gives the President some good advice when it says that "unsound currency legislation is the cause of the present demoralized condition of the public finances, and the repeal of that legislation is the only cure. It therefore calls his attention to that clause in the Constitution which provides that the President 'shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient,' and says 'President Harrison has still time to fulfill this duty, and to submit the facts in regard to the operations of the Silver law to Congress in such a manner as to compel members of his own party at least to vote for its repeal.'

The vote against the repeal of the Sherman bill in detail stood: Democrats, 107; Republicans, 35; Populists, 10; total, 152. For repeal, Democrats, 104; Republicans, 39; total, 143. This vote showed that on the Democratic side there was a marked gain for sound money, while on the Republican side there was a distinct falling off, as compared with the vote given last year for free coinage. In voting as they did this time the Republicans were not governed by any change of sentiment, but only by the desire to get the Democrats "in a hole," and while making the Democratic party appear as an unsafe guide of the ship of State, to embarrass Mr. Cleveland's administration as much as possible. Thus, as usual, they placed partisanship above principle, and no matter in how bad a light they placed the Democrats they proved themselves to be wholly unworthy of confidence. This they have done so often, however, that one more evidence of their unfitness for rule was not needed.

The Chicago Herald, one of the staunchest Democratic papers in the country, is delighted at the prospect of Judge Gresham becoming Secretary of State, because though he has been a Republican, he has now become a most valuable acquisition to the Democratic ranks. It says that he is to be congratulated upon the impression that he has made upon the great Democrat who is to become President next month, and that in his Cabinet appointments so far Mr. Cleveland has made no mistake. The Herald believes that the presence of Judge Gresham in the Cabinet will hasten the dissolution of the party of prejudice and plunder and exert a prodigious influence in behalf of universal Democracy and good Government.

Queen Liliuokalani has sent word to the President through her commissioners, Paul Neuman and Prince Kaula, that she is willing permanently to abdicate what is left of her throne if the United States will pay her a good and valuable consideration for such relinquishment. What have the United States to do with it? They did not depose the Hawaiian Queen, and there is no reason why they should pension her. Already the country has more pensioners than it can afford to pay.

THE FRENCH CONVICTIONS.

When the French court a few days back passed its sentences upon MM. De Lesseps, Fontannes, Cottu and Eiffel, well-wishers of the Republic drew a sigh of relief and felt that France's Republican institutions had asserted themselves with a virility that promised vigor and life for the future, but the recent action of the chamber of indictments greatly lessens the satisfaction with which these convictions were received. It is perfectly plain that the great body of public men who control the affairs of France were implicated in the Panama job. To put it in plain English, they received bribes from the Panama company for official acts. All these politicians who, from the standpoint of France, are the detestable characters, are let off, whilst the law is made to aim its blows at officials of the company only. The bribe-takers, who were the officials of the State, with whom France is most concerned, go scot free, whilst the bribe-givers, who are only ordinary criminals, receive the full penalty of the law.

There is a painful suggestion in this that the law has been set in motion by those who control the law, that it may find scapegoats who will divert public attention from themselves, and, if this be the case, the convictions, instead of bringing hope to Republican France's well-wishers, bring gloom and disappointment.

The preliminary proceedings that have since been taken against a few politicians go but a short distance in removing the first bad impressions. The prosecutions were practically ended with the first convictions, and nothing more of prosecutions would have been heard of but for Cavagnac's speech in the Chamber of Deputies. This plainly made a very bad impression on France and the executive Government felt itself compelled to do something. The proceedings that have been started against public men since the speech are plainly its outcome. But what, at last, was that speech? It was no more than a declaration that the Government has been so remiss in connection with the Panama matter as to be almost censurable, and advice to it that it should hereafter be more vigilant.

So mild a censure as this was sufficient to drive the Government into accepting the resolution proposed by him, which blamed it for the past and made it promise to do better in the future. That is, the Government was glad to be out of the discussion on any terms. The case looks very black, and not creditable to France.

THE DISPATCH AND FLAT MONEY.
The Dispatch, as we of course knew it would do, promptly disclaims any and all sympathy with the Populist party, but it holds on to the argument of the extract that we quoted from it. That being so, the Dispatch should logically be a Populist journal, for its argument is the Populist argument and the argument of the flat money man. The argument means that an act of the Government can impart a value to a thing which the thing itself lacks—a proposition which the Populists believe in, but which The Times absolutely rejects.

The Dispatch says yesterday: "If The Times replies that the greenbacks are redeemable in gold or coin, and that we do not profess to be money, then we reject that all that seems to be necessary to making the silver dollars as good as the greenbacks is to make the same provision for silver dollars as for greenbacks."

This is a little puzzling. What does the Dispatch mean by saying all that is necessary "is to make the same provision for silver dollars as for greenbacks"? Does it mean that they should be made exchangeable, one for the other—a gold dollar to be given for a silver dollar whenever it is asked? If it means this we reply that Congress has already done all it can do to effect this by making the silver dollar legal tender for debt. That is, A. may have received from B. a gold dollar and the act of Congress requires B. to receive from him in return a silver dollar. But it is beyond the power of Congress to provide that B. shall thereafter give to A. a gold dollar in exchange for the silver dollar that A. has. If its suggestion implies this, it, of course, implies what cannot be accomplished.

If the Dispatch means that Congress should provide that whoever brings to the Government a silver dollar will be given a gold dollar in exchange for it, we reply that this has practically been the case for a number of years, for the reason that the Government was afraid to do otherwise lest it should put gold at a premium. There has been no law providing for this, however, and, if there were, its logical and necessary effect, of course, would be that the depreciated silver dollars would draw from the Treasury all the gold it put there, whatever the amount might be. By one device and another we might have the gold all day long, but it would have to come sooner or later, as we see it now on us.

But the fundamental answer to the Dispatch's suggestion is this: When the greenbacks were issued thirty years ago, they promised to pay dollars. These might be silver dollars or gold dollars, for there was no practical difference then between the two. Later on, the silver dollar depreciated, and that made the holder of the greenback claim that on sound business principles (whatever might have been his rights in strict constructions of law), he should receive the gold dollar. Recognizing this as the true state of the case, Congress provided that he should be paid gold dollars. And this provision has made the greenbacks as valuable as gold dollars. They were worth the same, because they could be at any time converted into them.

To make the depreciated silver dollar exchangeable at Washington for the gold dollar and continue the Sherman bill, or, worse still, free coinage of silver, would make the silver dollar perform all the functions of the greenback and gold dollar, until the silver dollar had been used to draw from the Treasury all the gold the Treasury then had, and afterwards all that the Treasury could get from the country, which it would surely do; and, therefore, when there was no more gold to exchange for it, silver dollars would become the sole measure of value, and we should be thenceforward doing business on the basis of dollars in name, but dollars worth only sixty-five cents. This means that persons who had been drawing an income of \$1,000, would thereafter draw an income worth only \$650 in fact, as is now actually the case with English officials in India, and that what had been before bought for one dollar would thereafter cost one dollar and thirty-five cents. What sort of commerce

could take place while the transition was being effected, no man can say.

But the Populist and flat money character of the Dispatch's argument comes in at exactly this point. If, by making the 412 1-2 grain silver dollar exchangeable at Washington for the gold dollar, Congress can make the silver dollar as valuable as the gold dollar, why can it not equally make a 300 grain silver dollar equally valuable by making it exchangeable for a gold dollar? The Populists and flat money men claim that it can. What does the Dispatch think of it?

A CULTIVATED STOMACH.

A great philosopher says that a well taught stomach is a large part of liberty. We are inclined to think that that sort of thing concerns human freedom almost as much as a republican form of government, and that under the cruel punishments and tortures that come from that department most men are ready to exclaim with the great orator: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" For the battle of life the words of King Henry are in order: "He that hath no stomach for this fight, let him depart."

One of these days there will be a new chair established in our University—the Chair of Gastronomy. It will have two sides to it—the cooking branch, and the other, digestive branch. The first will contemplate the kitchen, and the second the eaters. There will be a junior class, which will be purely physical, embracing the arts of cooking and eating—how to cook and how to eat—from a physical point of view. Then there will be the intermediate class, where eating and thinking will be treated as mutually related, as bearing upon one another; how wise eating makes good, honest, natural thinking, leading by ways of pleasantness and peace; and how hard, unnatural, laborious thinking breaks down the tissues and exhausts the brain; and how an unwise use of brain and stomach makes nightmares and daymares; and physical and mental wrecks; snappish and cranky dyspepsies, that live on pills and periodical drops and potions and queer diets; who suffer with perpetual heartburns, and impart the same to all they meet.

A practical part of these two early classes will be "how to cultivate the stomach," how to keep it with all diligence, as the furnace and laboratory of physical and intellectual energy and brightness and power. In our day at the great institution, it was said of one of the hotel-keepers, that his rolls would destroy the digestive organs of a bear. Fine hope they gave to the poor, ambitious boy, who was trying to make a man of himself, and studying in Latin and Greek, the art of living well and happily! A branch of practical gastronomy would naturally grow out of our junior and intermediate classes. We would be glad to furnish a motto for it: "Many from the body sharpen the mind; many stupefy it."

The senior class in gastronomy (if we had the fixing of it) should be devoted to intellectual and moral gastronomies. Man passes among animals as carnivorous. But it is very certain he cannot eat everything without destroying his digestion. Physical digestion can be cultivated almost to the point of eating tenny nails, or sour bread. But very few stomachs can reach that power, though they be cultivated to the keeping of their processors vigorous, courageous, sensible, and in a good humor, and capable of occasionally turning unwholesome things to advantage, just as oadly treated they will play the mischief with us. In our senior class we would use all the analogies of the physical stomach. We would have our professor show that wholesome food, easily digested and comforting and inspiring, is absolutely necessary for a satisfactory state of working of mind and heart. We would have him demonstrate that trash, which is easily recognized, is killing; that much of the pabulum that is sold in the stalls, not only what is known as swill, but much that goes for poetry and fine writing, has not the dignity of syllabub or terrapin stew, or the vilest compound of the French cook; that it is worse than those rolls, that it will poison, inebriate, destroy mind and soul, and make a man see everything upside down, crosswise and discolored; that they will fill his head with "Gorgons, hydras and chimaeras dire," and make a fool of him. On the other hand, the strong food of natural and revealed truth makes clearness of judgment, strength of mind, force of character and high manhood.

The spread of knowledge in our day is a large and a rich one. The first and main requirement is to know how to refuse the evil and choose the good. The promise for our latter day is that the oxen also and the young asses that eat the ground shall eat clean provender that has been winnowed. And it is a plain law: He that keepeth the fig tree shall eat of the fruit thereof. He that hopes for a good heart and a good mind must cultivate a quiet, faithful, honest stomach. The son of Sirach says: "A good man will have a care of his meal and diet."

Rats are still steadily deserting the sinking ship, and the exodus from the Republican party is becoming daily larger and larger. The most conspicuous of recent converts is Waldo M. Potter, Register of the United States Land Office at Fargo, North Dakota, who for years has been known as the "Father of the Republican party in North Dakota." In an open letter Mr. Potter declares that he is a Cleveland Democrat, and renounces all allegiance to the Republican party. If this thing keeps up there will hardly be a fragment of the party of corruption and high moral ideas.

The Grand Army Gazette comes out in no uncertain tone about the fraudulent pensioners. It calls them "dead beats," and says they must go. It declares that the pension list must be a roll of honor, and that the Grand Army has by "the claim sharks who were the progenitors of obnoxious laws and the coffee coolers, deserters and dead beats been made the subject of sneers, ridicule and contempt."

An exchange says: "Mrs. Gaines, the famous war horse of Colonel Auchmuty, of Lenox, Massachusetts, is dead." Who is Colonel Auchmuty, of Lenox, Massachusetts? Governor Northen, of Georgia, is playing havoc with the Georgia colonel. He issued a proclamation commanding every colonel in Georgia to attend him on his visit to Chicago, on pain of losing his commission, and only eighteen have responded. What a war of distress will rise in the Empire State of the South when the other hundred thousand or more are deprived of their titles.

The sugar planters of the Hawaiian Islands depend upon contract labor for the cultivation of their plantations; but if the Islands are annexed to the United States, that contract labor must, under the laws of the United States, go. So it would seem that annexation would be equally as undesirable to the Hawaiians as to the United States.

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WILL DECREASE EXPENSES.

And Fuel Will be Purchased at Wholesale.

Other News.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET, BEATIE BLOCK.

There were many expressions of approval by citizens of Manchester yesterday in regard to the city council's recent appropriation of \$2,000 for the erection of an almshouse. Such an institution has been long needed here, and it will save the city a heavy expense. Fuel will be sold to the almshouse at wholesale rates, thereby saving about 50 percent.

The poor relief committee are still actively engaged in helping the needy here. They have been untiring in their efforts, and have accomplished much good. The fund now amounts to \$5.

The choir of Fifth-street Methodist church were very handsomely entertained last Friday evening at the residence of Mr. W. A. Bradshaw, No. 15 Fifth street. The occasion was a most delightful one to all present. The guests were: Misses Carrie Royall, Estelle Bailey, Lottie Green, Mrs. Varla Rupp, Mrs. Mary McCallie, Mrs. Eula Phelps and Mr. S. P. Jones.

There will be regular service at Co-ward-avenue Christian church this morning at 11 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. C. E. Moore.

There will be no service at night, on account of union services at Seventh-street Christian church of Richmond, where Rev. Mr. Vanhook, of Third church, will preach. The members of Co-ward-avenue Christian church are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. C. E. Moore, having resigned the pastorate of Co-ward-avenue church, will preach his last sermon next Sunday night.

The Baptist Sunday-School Association of Richmond and Manchester will hold its monthly meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock with the Clifton-street church in Swansboro.

Professor H. H. Harris, of Richmond College, will deliver an address.

Rev. J. T. Russell, pastor of the First Colored Baptist church of Clover, Va., has been unanimously called to the pastorate of the Second Baptist church (colored) of this city.

The usual Gospel meeting under the auspices of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Leader Hall this afternoon at 8 o'clock.

The meeting will be conducted by Rev. Dr. R. R. Acree, of Roanoke.

Andrew Peters (colored) had one of his feet cut off Friday afternoon while at work at the street car depot.

It seems that Peters got upon the shears to move the piece of iron he was trying to cut. In some way he slipped and fell, one foot going into the shears.

It is expected that the state mill on Belle Isle will start up next week.

This mill has been shut down since Christmas. About two hundred men are dependent upon the working of this mill and the mill factory.

Miss Kemper Morton, of Burkeville, who has been visiting Mrs. Norma Lithgow, corner of Eleventh and Perry streets, for the past month, will return home tomorrow.

Mrs. J. H. Atwell returned this morning from Amelia Courthouse, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. D. Rudd.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

A Long List of Sinners Before His Honor at the Temple of Equity.

Irrespective of nationality, creed or tint, somehow or other people will get drunk at times. Even society people have been known to "fall by the wayside," and the old legendary Bacchus who took such a prominent part in Greek life, still lingers around this city, and some of the most notorious characters in the city are in a high degree of inebriety.

At the police court yesterday, with few exceptions, everybody on the docket had tipped the glass, and some of them, to use a slang phrase, were "right in the head" of the city.

The Justice had on his swell suit, and he never looked handsomer. When he puts his glasses on the end of his nose, rears back with an air of dignity and crosses his feet, there is a degree of intimidation about him that characterizes no other judge in Richmond. And he understands his business so well. His knowledge of human nature is really wonderful. Frequently he can glance at the features of a victim, and at once his mind is made up. After that you may argue with all the eloquence of Demosthenes, but to no purpose, for the game is up, and your client is destined to abide peacefully within the hospitable walls of the city hotel.

Two traps, Lawrence Carle and Chas. Brown, opened the play on charges of being suspicious characters. Lawrence is not exactly a Francis Wilson, but he's clever, nevertheless, and he did his role so well the Justice decided to dismiss both charges.

At rather unusual case was that of Michael Kelly, who was charged with unlawfully having in his possession one roll of Wilton carpet, the property of Benjamin Hatcher, he well knowing the same to have been stolen. Evidence showed that Kelly bought the carpet for old rags. Hatcher seems to be a sort of dreamer. At any rate, it appears from his testimony that his nocturnal slumbers were greatly disturbed by a nightmare, in which he could distinctly see some one walking off with his roll of carpet. His vision, furthermore, advised him that if he would saunter down to Kelly's junk-shop he would discover the carpet in that establishment. He tried hard to sleep, but there was no rest for his troubled soul, and the vision kept returning. At last he could stand it no longer, and he got up and cast his raiment about him, and went his way towards Kelly's junk-shop. And he called unto the men of the shop, and they did come out into him and spoke unto him after the following words, saying: "What comest thou for to see?" And he answered them, saying: "A vision hath appeared unto me, and hath warned me that some Richmond 'crook' has maliciously and feloniously swiped my carpet." And they searched the house, and lo, there was the carpet. Thus the vision which did appear unto Benjamin was fulfilled.

Who says there's nothing in a dream? His Honor, however, is not the man to pronounce a pronouncement on the testimony of a vision. He must have substantial evidence. He accordingly dismissed the case, and the accused went on his way rejoicing.

The last case was a seven-headed game, in which John Nicholson, William Robinson (colored), H. W. Carthorn, Samuel Greensmith, Walter Evans, Alexander Steel, and W. R. Armstrong took active part. They all got on a gentle jag, and the after-effects were a tight-fitting hat and a stiff neck.

And the court took a recess for two days.

Wallace's 20 per cent. discount Sale will continue one week from Monday, February 13, 20 per cent. discount on every article in the store.

H. H. WALLACE,
311 east Broad.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

ALLIANCE FIRM FAILS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS WILL LOSE SEVENTY-FIVE PER. CENT.

President Buxton, of the First National Bank of Winston, Resigns—Proceedings of the Assembly.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Special.—The town of Mocksville, in Davie county, has been in a state of excitement several days over the Farmers' Alliance store. A number of the best men belonging to the Alliance started the store some time ago. They refused to consult lawyers in the organization, but found it necessary to get legal advice when the business was closed up yesterday. The stockholders, who are responsible for all debts, say they will lose 75 cents on every dollar invested, but are glad to get out at that.

John Halstrom (colored) was arrested here charged with stealing \$100 from Charles Bowman, a wealthy farmer of Stokes county. Halstrom, who was raised by Bowman, got the money out of the old man's trunk while the latter was at breakfast. Halstrom's brother says he saw him take the money.

At a meeting of the directors last night J. C. Buxton tendered his resignation as president of the First National Bank, which was accepted. Colonel J. W. Buxton, the cashier, was elected president. Captain S. E. Allen, a hardware merchant, was chosen cashier.

Arrangements have been perfected to run a special train from Winston to Washington city for President Cleveland's inauguration.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

A Bill Increasing the Facilities of the University—The Public Printing.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11.—Special.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to unify higher education in the State, and to make the State University the apex of all higher education; also a bill to incorporate the board of trustees of the Baptist State Convention. Bills passed their third reading in the Senate to incorporate the Bank of Weldon and the Bank of Lenoir.

It is learned to-day that the legislative committee on education has unanimously decided to report adversely the bill to extend the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh. It was clearly shown to the committee that the bill would probably make the city Republican, and it is almost certain that the bill will be killed in the Legislature.

There has been much discussion to-day as to the real effect of the action of the caucus on public education last night. A committee was instructed to have the printing done at the lowest actual cost, and the matter was placed entirely in their hands.

Some express the opinion that the committee have authority to let out the printing contract with the bonus attached, but the prevailing opinion is that the action of the caucus completely abolishes a middle man and the bonus for all time.

A SHREWD SWINDLER.

Roanoke Merchants Taken in by a Man Named Morse.

ROANOK, N. C., Feb. 11.—Special.—Fifteen months ago Joel Morse and wife reached here from Pennsylvania. Morse was reported to have financial backing, and finally opened a general merchandise store. Three weeks ago he left ostensibly to buy goods in Lynchburg, Baltimore, and Richmond. His son joined him here last summer, going with him. One of our merchants gave Morse a thousand dollars, with which to buy goods for him, and secured a mortgage on Morse's stock of goods to secure money entrusted. No goods or advices of shipments reaching here, Mrs. Morse was approached, and at once surrendered the store keys to the mercantile, and left for Baltimore on Friday morning. Claims of creditors of about two thousand dollars have since come in. Before leaving Morse withdrew his deposit of about fifteen hundred dollars from the bank, and took with him three heavily laden trunks. There is now in the sheriff's hands the losses will fall on wholesale dealers in Lynchburg, Baltimore and Richmond. Our people are convinced that Morse was a sharper and a shrewd rascal, and carefully laid his plans for this swindle.

A Private German.

On Friday evening a most enjoyable German was to be seen at the Hotel to Miss Annie King, of Columbus, O., by her sister, Mrs. W. J. King, nee Murphy. The German was skillfully led by Mr. Will McDougall. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Miss Annie King, Mrs. W. J. King, nee Murphy, Madge Sweeney, Annie Irvin, Susie Daffron, Marie Williams, Alice Murphy, Mary Sweeney, Virgie Walter, Ellie Shea, Mamie Hungerford, Jessie Busby, Mamie Kelly, Lenora Farnham, Katie Keegan, Alice Delaney, Madge Hannigan, Miss Emma, Marie Murphy, Essie Kirk, Jeanie Keegan, Messrs. Will Reddy, John Ryan, Charlie Meagher, Tom Ferrandini, Paul Heindl, John Lynch, James Kirk, William J. Duff, Louis Sibley, Ivan, James Finnegan, Norman Daffron, Thomas Daffron, D. J. Cole, P. T. Murphy, James Phillips, Tom Brennan, Louis Rich, Will Finnegan, A. Shea, Will Daffron, Charles J. Connor of Portsmouth, W. H. Heinz, Dr. J. Coleman and Colonel John Murphy.

The chaplains were Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. M. Cassinell, Mrs. P. T. Murphy and Mrs. W. J. Heinz.

At midnight an elegant course supper was served, embracing every delicacy of the season. At its conclusion Colonel Murphy proposed a toast, "Miss Heinz, the honored guest of the evening," to which all responded.

The Board of Aldermen.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held to-morrow evening in the Council Chamber. One of the matters for their consideration will be the recommendation from the Grounds and Buildings Committee, in relation to the use of the Armory Hall be tendered the ladies for the purpose of holding a memorial bazaar for the benefit of the Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and the Confederate Monument.

The application received the unanimous approval of the Common Council last Monday night, and it is generally believed that the Board will heartily concur in the action of the lower branch.

The officers of the First regiment will meet next Wednesday evening to take some action in the matter.

Funeral of W. C. Tyler.

The funeral of Mr. William C. Tyler, whose death at the Retreat for Sick, on Thursday night was announced in Friday's Times exclusively, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Monumental church.

Rev. Lodge, No. 51, A. F. and A. M., of which deceased was a member, was in charge of the burial ceremonies. The interment was in Shockoe Hill Cemetery.

The Horseshoe Club.

On last Monday night Monticello Hall was the scene of a social entertainment given by the gentlemen of the "Horseshoe Social Club" to their lady members and a few invited guests. The gentlemen were in full dress and the ladies appeared in bewitching costumes, adorned with natural flowers. Robert Harris furnished the music and the entertainment was a decided success.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Wood Allen, of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Lydia L. J. Prescott, of California, are the guests of Mrs. Dr. C. H. Corey, No. 7 south Beech street.

THE COHEN CO.

Cluster tucks above wide ruffle, with 5-inch Val. lace at bottom, 90c. Our new CORSET-COVER has square neck, trimmed back and front with Val. insertion and feather edge; yoke of Val. lace and insertion, and costs 12c. The extremes are, plain low neck at 12c and V neck at \$2.25. Take Elevator.

Economy and betterment! The philanthropy of merchandising that saves the American housewife a portion of her cares. Ready-made Sheets and Bolster and Pillow-cases are the theme. And here're the prices.

SHEETS—Utica Muslin—50x90 inches, 80c. 50x90 inches, 67c. 50x90 inches, 75c. "Tide of New England" Muslin—50x90 inches, 60c. 50x90 inches, 50c. 50x90 inches, 45c. BOLSTER CASES—Utica Muslin—50x90 inches, 40c. 50x90 inches, 35c. 50x90 inches, 30c. 50x90 inches, 25c. 50x90 inches, 20c. 50x90 inches, 15c. 50x90 inches, 10c. 50x90 inches, 5c. PILLOW CASES—Utica Muslin—A pair 50x30 inches, 35c. A pair 50x30 inches, 30c. A pair 50x30 inches, 25c. A pair 50x30 inches, 20c. A pair 50x30 inches, 15c. A pair 50x30 inches, 10c. A pair 50x30 inches, 5c. At Domestic Counter, Rear.

Cohen's Linen department sets the pace for Richmond and then distances the field. Who sells best will sell most, and who sells most can sell best—a clinching statement of fact; a reason for the linen trade that centers here. Table Damask is an item of the department—the widths given being exact—

56-in. full bleached German, four designs, 50c. 61-in. German, 5 designs, 60c. 66-in. half-bleached—a few careful washings give you the perfection of linen whiteness, 90c. 68-in. full bleached, 4 designs, 75c. 68-in., 2 patterns, 80c. 71-in., 6 patterns of designs, 90c. Full two yard, \$1.48. 71-in., full bleached Irish; double satin damask, Shamrock pattern, \$1.50. 62-in. double satin damask, maid-maid hair fern design, \$1.50. 3-4 yard napkins to match this last; something exquisite, \$2.50 a doz. Napkins and Doilies to match all damasks. East Side.

Have you read Marion Crawford's new book? Hardly; for it's just out. The author and the title are enough to awaken interest. "Children of the King." Cloth, Cohen price, 80c.

Need paper? Cohen's Irish Linen fills the bill. Rough or smooth finish; ruled or plain. 10c for a pound package. Envelopes to match. Damask Linens, ruled or plain, 11c per box. Chamois finish linen in white, cream, royal blue or violet, three sizes—small, medium, large; 10c per package; extra 25c; bill, 10c. Paper, for foreign correspondence, 10c. Initial Paper, 4c box. Correspondence cards, 15, 19 and 25c box. Line pads, 8 to 20c. School pads, 3, 4 and 5c. Sealing Wax, any color, 5c. Lead Pencils, 5c doz. to 15c apiece. Eagle pencil, 4c. West Side.

We have arranged to continue the practical exhibit of the wonderful COFFEE POT a few days longer. Muddy coffee should contain grounds for divorce when your wife can make perfect coffee, and that